

LABOR CLARION

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"Holly Park" Project Of City Housing Plan Approved by Strauss

San Francisco's \$16,600,000 slum-clearance and low-rent housing program neared the ground-breaking stage this week when Nathan Strauss, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, approved a base bid recommended by the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco for the construction of "Holly Park," the first of six projects now definitely planned for this community. The base bid approved was as follows:

General Construction (including site improvement, plumbing, heating and electrical work)—Barrett & Hilp, San Francisco, \$368,587.

(The U.S.H.A. pointed out that possible changes in the plans and specifications, as indicated in alternative bids, may result in a slight revision of the bid total.)

Work to Start Soon

The bid covers construction of 118 dwelling units to rehouse low-income families now living in unsafe and insanitary dwellings. Construction of the ten buildings in the project is expected to start at an early date and will be completed within approximately nine months after ground is broken.

The "Holly Park" project is to be built on a vacant hillside tract formerly owned by the city. The site is bounded by Appleton street on the north, Holly Circle on the east, Highland street on the south and Patton street on the west. It is ideally situated with regard to schools, playgrounds, shopping facilities and industrial areas, while adequate transportation is provided by three street car lines one block away.

Adjacent to the site on the east is Holly Park, a seven and one-half acre tract with junior playground apparatus and tennis courts. On the south is a landscaped city water reservoir. Ample space will be provided for lawns and gardens, with additional play areas for pre-school children. The entire site will be encircled by shade trees.

Construction to Be of Concrete

Plans approved by the U.S.H.A. call for the construction of two-story apartments and two-story row houses, artistically terraced along the contours of the sloping terrain. Construction will be reinforced concrete throughout. Heat will be supplied by individual gas-fired circulating heaters.

Unsafe and insanitary dwelling units equal in number to the dwellings to be built will be demolished, effectively closed or repaired to conform with the "equivalent elimination" provision of the United States Housing Act.

Five other projects, involving an estimated total development cost of about \$16,042,000, to rehouse an additional 2640 families, are planned by the Housing Authority of the City and County of San Francisco to complete its present slum-clearance and low-rent housing program.

Union Head Urges President To Make Further Peace Effort

In a letter to President Roosevelt, Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, urged the

President to make one more effort for unity in the labor movement. The letter denied that there were any fundamental differences on organization methods between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and urged that the President extend his "good neighbor" policy to labor.

Zaritsky declared that although the two parties remain at arm's length apart, the course of events has narrowed the field of contention between them.

WAGE-HOUR ACT VIOLATION

The Fisher Shoe Company, Inc., of Hudson and its treasurer, Max Fisher, were fined a total of \$7000 in United States district court at Boston for violation of the wages and hours law. Fisher pleaded guilty both for himself and the company to five separate violations against each, involving wages paid 150 employees.

Death of John O'Keefe

John O'Keefe, treasurer of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, and a highly respected worker in the ranks of organized labor in San Francisco, died suddenly on Saturday, June 17. The funeral was held Monday last from the chapel of the United Undertakers, 1096 Van Ness avenue South. A requiem high mass was celebrated at St. Peter's Church, with interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

Deceased leaves a son, William O'Keefe, and a sister, Anita O'Keefe, to mourn his loss. His wife, Emily W., preceded him in death.

John O'Keefe was a native of San Francisco, a member of Twin Peaks Parlor No. 214, N.S.G.W., Golden Gate Aerie No. 61, F.O.E., and the South of Market Boys.

Increased Benefits in Social Security Act

The American Federation of Labor heartily approves the amendments to the Social Security Act adopted by the House of Representatives which increase to more reasonable standards the benefits of the workers and their dependents in the provisions covering old-age pensions and the extension of the coverage. The Federation also approves the amendment which requires employers to provide employees with receipts showing the wages earned and the tax collected for old-age insurance.

But with regard to the amendments which exclude from old-age insurance or unemployment compensation workers now entitled to these benefits, and the amendments which may be used to decrease unemployment compensation, the Federation is positively and definitely opposed.

In addition, the Federation believes that the rates of compensation for unemployment should be higher than those now prevailing, with a minimum rate of not less than \$5.

These principles were emphatically presented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, during the hearings held by the committee on the amendments to the Social Security Act adopted by the House of Representatives.

LaFollette Bill Aims To End Long Policy of War on Labor Unions

The La Follette-Thomas bill forbidding certain oppressive practices by employers has got off in the Senate hearings to a flying start. Senator La Follette, naturally, as one of the proponents of the bill, came first, with the most fervent plea he has ever made. William Green, naturally, followed with an unanswerable denial of the bill. The American Federation head said, in part:

"More than fifty years labor has suffered from oppressive practices designed to combat organization by workers to improve working and living standards. The nature of these practices is almost unbelievable. It is hardly conceivable that they took place in a free country."

"The disclosures made in the four reports of the Civil Liberties Committee are startling. They reveal a condition, not only of highly organized opposition to the principles of collective bargaining, but an opposition characterized by the use and maintenance of private armies and private arsenals, equipped and trained to do battle against attempts on the part of workers to organize for collective bargaining."

Green Proves Charges

Green gave instances, including 400 armed guards at one plant and an arsenal including machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and long-range gas guns in another, and then:

"The story of the Remington-Rand industrial struggle is one of the blackest chapters in the history of American labor relations. The mass employment of thugs, professional spies and strike-breakers such as the notorious Paul Bergoff, the attempts to bribe union leaders and influence public officials are matters of official record."

"Carefully planned scenes of disorder and violence were staged, to be described to the public as riots, to manufacture public opinion hostile to the strikers."

Fired on Unarmed Pickets

He told the story of another case, in which hired thugs fired without warning on unarmed pickets—and came near lynching by the neighbors. He gave the strongest approval possible to the bill, not only Title I, the main provisions, but also Title II, "which prevents the paradoxical situation of the federal government supporting the condemned practices by contracting for supplies and for the construction of public works with employers engaged in such activities."

J. Warren Madden, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, gave equally vigorous approval to the measure, and read a list of firms and corporations investigated by the N.L.R.B. which followed the forbidden policies.

Frank Murphy, attorney general of the United States, declared that the bill is both "workable and enforceable."

A CALIFORNIA BLIZZARD

A freak summer blizzard swept across the Feather River canyon region of the Sierra Nevada recently, blanketing the mountains with a coat of snow.

Increasing Armaments Mean Lower Standards Of Living and Labor

That the possibility of a new chance for security and peace may be nearer than the world at present dares hope is suggested by John G. Winant, first American director of the International Labor Office, in his initial report to the twenty-fifth annual session of the International Labor Conference which met in Geneva this month.

Pointing out that the invitation of President Roosevelt to a general economic conference still stands, the director expressed the hope that an exchange of views by the nations may pave the way toward the permanent peace desired by the countries of the world now gripped by increasing dread of war.

Referring to the effects of the world armament race and the existing condition of "near war" upon working standards and living conditions, matters with which the International Labor Organization is concerned, the director called attention to the fact that increasing armaments eventually mean lower standards of living and worsening conditions of labor. International action, he points out, is needed to anticipate the needs arising from these situations.

Problems of Readjustment

Other problems also will be presented when, through international agreement, the world turns from armament production to normal peace-time production. Most of the countries of the world will have to face tremendous problems of read-

justment for a peace-time economy. In meeting these problems it is suggested that the machinery of the International Labor Organization, with its facilities for analyzing the experience and information drawn from many countries, and the contacts which, because of its tripartite composition, it can provide between government officials and the leaders of labor and employer groups, can be of immense value.

The obligations of peace, it is pointed out, are not less real than those of war. The essential thing, if real peace is to be secured, is that the statesmen and the people think through in advance the economic implications upon which such a peace must be faced. A contribution which it is suggested the International Labor Organization can make in this connection is to assist in the preparation of a practical social program which will assure to the working people of the world recognition of their ultimate needs.

Because of its survey of social and economic problems throughout the world, the report of the director of the International Labor Office has become of world-wide significance. Particular interest in this country attaches to the report because of the critical period in world history with which it deals and because it represents the message of a citizen of the United States speaking from an international forum.

Topics of Discussion

Illustration of the broad scope of the report is given by an enumeration of some of the topics discussed: "Meeting the Depression," "Long-Range Government," "Investment Policies," "Agricultural Policies," "Economic Problems of Rearmament," "International Trade," "Migration," "Refugees," "Employment and Unemployment," "Wages and Hours of Work," "Social Insurance," "Nutrition, Housing, Holidays and Recreation," "Distribution of Income," and "The Standard of Life of Indigenous Workers." These are the subjects considered under the broad general headings of the "Economic Setting," "Conditions of Work" and "The Standard of Living."

A feature of the report is a summary of the developments during the twenty years since the first International Labor Conference was held in Washington, D. C., in October, 1919. In concluding the survey the director stated that:

"The need for such an instrument as the International Labor Organization is no less in 1939 than it was in 1919; in some ways it is even greater. So long as the organization can count on the support of the three elements—governments, employers and workers—on which it is founded, it will be able to continue its struggle for social justice and for the fulfillment of the promise of which Abraham Lincoln once spoke—the 'promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men and that all should have an equal chance.'"

HIS MISTAKE

Doctor—Why do you have BF7652 tattooed on your back? Patient—That's not tattooed, doctor. That's where my wife ran into me with the car when I was opening the garage doors.—Ex.

Federal Relief Bill Bound to Be Subject Of Much Controversy

The Appropriations Committee of the Federal House of Representatives has reported a relief bill which has nineteen points. Several of these are expected to be points of sharp controversy; others make little change in present practice. In general, the bill gives Congress much more direct control of work relief than it has undertaken before.

The outstanding points, whether controversial or not, are these:

The creation of a Works Progress Board of three members to take the place of a single administrator. The three will be named by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and are to receive \$10,000 a year each.

Fixed Monthly Wage Proposed

The elimination of the federal theater, arts, writers, music and historical records projects.

The abolition of the prevailing wage feature of the present law and the substitution instead of a fixed monthly wage.

The prohibition of any Works Progress Administration project to cost more than \$25,000.

The provision that \$125,000,000 of the W.P.A. appropriation shall be earmarked for Public Works Administration heavy construction projects.

The provision that all workers who have been on W.P.A. rolls until October 1, 1939, shall be summarily dropped. Provision is made for their getting back on the rolls after sixty days; but these are not entirely clear.

Sharp Controversy Seen

The relief bill provides the \$1,477,000,000 for the W.P.A. for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, which the President asked. The earmarking of \$125,000,000 of this for P.W.A. heavy projects may or may not come out of the W.P.A. funds.

Two things are considered on the bill certain to bring sharp controversy. One is the provision limiting W.P.A. projects to not more than \$25,000. Administrator Harrington protested strongly against this, telling the committee that projects above this level were those in which the W.P.A. worked best.

The other is a heavy slash in the appropriation which the President asked for the National Youth Administration. He asked for \$123,000,000, which was cut to \$81,000,000.

RICHMOND MILK WAGON DRIVERS

Milk Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 302 of Richmond, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Brotherhood, has signed up five large dairies in Contra Costa County carrying a \$20 a month wage increase for milk wagon drivers and inside workers.

Cleaners and Dyers

Announcement was made this week by Local No. 7, International Association of Cleaning and Dyehouse Workers, American Federation of Labor affiliate, that a city-wide contract covering practically every establishment in the city had just been signed.

The contract, according to William M. Mathews, union business agent, includes all chain shops and wholesale and retail plants with the exception of a few minor ones operated by families.

The contract provides for a 14 per cent pay increase over former wages paid in retail shops and about 5 per cent more than the prevailing wholesale shop scale. Under the new agreement all are on the same level for the first time, Mathews said.

Nearly 800 employees are affected.



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Waterfront Controversy Arrives at Deadlock

Shipping in the Port of San Francisco has been at a practical standstill since Saturday of last week, due to a dispute which arose at the American-Hawaiian docks involving the positions of ten checkers, members of the Ship Clerks' Union.

Some movement of ships continued. Lumber and bulk cargo ships and oil tankers, which are loaded without checkers, were unaffected.

The River Lines continued operating daily passenger and freight service to Sacramento, according to J. H. Anderson, general traffic agent.

Hugh Gallagher, operating manager of the Matson fleet, said the present difficulties will not interrupt the schedule of their big passenger ships.

Negotiations looking to a settlement of the controversy have continued intermittently during the week, with National Maritime Labor Board officials, representatives of the Department of Labor and local committees of the employers and the union joining in the conferences.

However, a complete deadlock appeared to have been reached Wednesday last over the method and scope of arbitration, after both sides had agreed to the principle.

The union, it was announced, had consented to arbitration, but insisted on limiting the points to be considered first.

Employers countered with a proposal that "all disputes between the parties shall be considered and decided."

It was immediately after that exchange of views that meetings were terminated with no future conferences scheduled.

Employers Urge 32½-Cent Rate For Workers in Shoe Industry

The continued existence of employers in the shoe industry who hang on to the deflated idea that business prosperity is inseparably linked with low wages was revealed in a statement to the Shoe Industry Committee set up by authorization of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to consider minimum wage rates for the industry.

Maxwell Field, representative of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, recommended that the minimum rate for the shoe industry to take the place of the present 25-cent rate for all industries be not more than 32½ cents an hour.

Several committee members, reported to have dissented from Field's viewpoint, held that a higher minimum could be established without injury to consumers or curtailment of employment.

C.I.O. Asks Injunction Against Electrical Workers' Union

The C.I.O. is attempting to use the injunction as a weapon in its fight against the American Federation of Labor.

The C.I.O.'s United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' Union of New York sought a federal court injunction restraining the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and fourteen

contractors and manufacturers from allegedly "boycotting" C.I.O.-manufactured articles.

The complaint named two locals of the A.F.L. union and seven of their officers. It charged that the defendants started a boycott against companies manufacturing electrical equipment under C.I.O. contract, and therefore deprived the C.I.O. affiliate of rights under the National Labor Relations Act to elect its own bargaining agency.

It was the first proceeding of its kind in the United States.

Jurisdiction Dispute

Condemnation of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for attempting to invade the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railways and Motor Coach Employees of America and promote a minority strike of Greyhound bus drivers in California was voted by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor Sunday.

In announcing the action of the executive council, which was taken after an appeal had been received from O. A. Rowan, Western executive board member of the Amalgamated, Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation, said:

"Jurisdiction over bus drivers has been awarded by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated, and we are in duty bound to support the claim of the Amalgamated for jurisdiction.

"Records show that the Trainmen have enlisted a minority of the bus drivers, and we know they are merely endeavoring to promote a jurisdictional fight with another A.F.L. group, which already legally has jurisdiction over these workers, for selfish reasons.

"The Amalgamated has a majority of the drivers and the support of the American Federation of Labor by legitimate award of jurisdiction, and therefore the California State Federation of Labor must support such award.

"We regret the efforts of the Trainmen in attempting to provoke an unnecessary dispute, and therefore in view of the facts the executive council has gone on record in support of the claims of the Amalgamated."

W. GODEAU
President

W. M. RINGEN
Vice-President

JULIUS S.
Godeau
INC.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

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Senators Discuss War And Fight on Poverty

Any future war in Europe will be a struggle for power and wealth and not for principles, three members of Congress told a luncheon meeting of the People's Lobby in Washington. Under no consideration should the United States take part in a European war, they said.

"Definitely England and France do have much at stake in this hour," said Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. "But neither nation considers the cause of democracy to be the stake. Each entertains as cause number one the saving of their own imperialism."

Thus Britain could readily sacrifice Czechoslovakia, Nye said, "where no part of her own imperialism was involved."

Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado declared that America must decide what war she shall wage, whether it will be "a war to end poverty in her own land or a war dealing with real estate boundaries, bitter industrial rivalries, commercial ventures and selfish imperialism of long standing in contentious Europe."


"She cannot win both a foreign war across the Atlantic and a domestic war against poverty because a foreign war would increase domestic poverty. If she loses the war to end domestic poverty, all of her precious democratic institutions will likely crumble about her in the tragedy of that defeat, so the decision is a most serious one."

Representative Jerry Voorhis of California said that "America's first duty is to stay out of foreign wars."

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C.I.O. "Co-operative Policy"

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter sent to State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions, warned against a so-called "co-operative" scheme elaborated by the C.I.O. Newspaper Guild to beguile labor newspapers into opposing the A.F.L. and aiding the C.I.O.

The plan, Green said, included paid advertisements, cash gifts and job printing patronage. He cautioned the A.F.L. units to keep local labor papers under supervision in order to prevent the application of the C.I.O. scheme.

Pointing out that the C.I.O. scheme planned to utilize, under the guise of pretended co-operation, "all labor publications which are operated ostensibly for the membership of the American Federation of Labor throughout the nation, in an attempt to color the policy of these newspaper publications to assist the C.I.O.," Green continued:

"It is obvious that such a scheme would indoctrinate American Federation of Labor members who read these newspapers in favor of the C.I.O.

"It has also been called to our attention that many of these so-called A.F.L. publications have, in many instances, ridiculed the position of the American Federation of Labor and its executive council on important legislative matters that were thoroughly considered by the American Federation of Labor before they were offered to Congress.

"It has also been brought to our attention that many of these newspapers, in lieu of taking an ad, accept money, which is a dangerous policy, because no concern is going to give any newspaper money without attempting to get information which will obviously be used to the detriment of the particular workers involved.

"We are advised that in many instances they operate, as a side line, dances and benefits, for which they print hundreds of patroness tickets to sell. They do this in instances where they are not able to obtain an ad.

"A situation of this kind is an intolerable one, and if you happen to have one in your locality, kindly inform the American Federation of Labor as soon as possible so that definite action can be taken.

"I therefore caution you to keep all labor papers in your locality under close supervision, particularly those indorsed by organized labor, so that the introduction of the so-called C.I.O. co-operative policy to labor papers will be prevented.

"I cannot urge you too strongly to give this important matter your immediate and constant attention."

Now, with Mayor Hague enjoined from stamping on civil liberties, who can think of a way to get an injunction against Hitler?

Murphy Makes Another Good Move

Attorney General Frank Murphy has asked Congress to pass legislation which will put referees in bankruptcy on federal salaries. On Murphy's plan these salaries would never be more than \$9000 a year, and would be fixed by the attorney general on the recommendation of the senior circuit judge of that circuit. In his request Murphy says, in part:

"The present system is not conducive to an efficient and inexpensive administration of the bankruptcy act. It imposes a financial burden on estates in bankruptcy, thereby diminishing the amount of assets available for distribution to the creditors. Moreover, the fact that some referees receive a compensation which is much larger than the salaries of the judges who appoint them is an incongruous and anomalous result for which there appears to be no proper justification."

The only trouble with Murphy's proposal is that he is too polite about it. He knows perfectly well of bankruptcy proceedings that could scarcely be described in language that will go through the mails. There have even been cases in which referees have drawn from \$25,000 a year up while cutting the working force of the bankrupt company to the bone. The only reason they didn't cut wages was that the workers were union men and would strike.

The Murphy plan is good, sound, and—with careful watching—will bring a larger measure of fair play into bankruptcy proceedings than is often found now.

Details Lacking

An erudite professor, speaking at a gathering in President Roosevelt's home county, told his audience that "it is not relief, but work, that will save society." Now, if he would give details as to how to get work and get paid for it, about three million people on relief will make for jobs as fast as their legs can carry them.

Hague and Free Speech

Towns and cities have always had power to regulate public assemblages on their streets and open spaces. But the authority was abused in Jersey City, N. J., where the mayor was clothed with a sort of dictatorship over public meetings. Mayor Hague is a benevolent autocrat whose methods of running Jersey City have been approved year after year by the voters. They like Hague.

The mayor overstepped all proper bounds when he declined to let famed Socialist Norman Thomas and other alleged liberals conduct meetings in Jersey City.

Thus, a local issue became a national question, and the Supreme Court of the United States was asked to pass upon the abridgement of the rights of free speech. That important angle of the New Jersey row resulted in the defeat of the Hague autocracy.

The Poorer States

Chairman Altmeyer of the Social Security Board has told the Senate Finance Committee that the federal contribution to old-age aid and to the blind should be varied in proportion to the wealth or poverty of the state, not made a blind 50-50 division between Uncle Sam and the state.

There are well-grounded reasons for doing this, though it needs to be guarded carefully. Labor's prime interest is to have competent payments made in these cases. There are states so poor that they can scarcely pay a half of the needed pension, and any well-informed person can name them, North and South. Better to have more money come from the central government than not to have it come at all.

There is no apportionment of the expenses of army or navy. There are times when social expenditures should be put, to some extent, in the same class.

Ingrate Lewis

(New York "Herald-Tribune")

Mr. John L. Lewis has now eliminated even the very slim prospect which had existed since the coal settlement that peace negotiations between the two labor factions would be resumed. Peace, he says, is "impossible," giving as his main reason the personality of American Federation of Labor leadership. Let us correct him by saying that it is impossible because of the personality of John L. Lewis—and that his very reasons plus his record prove it.

A few weeks ago Mr. Matthew Woll, one of the A.F.L. leaders cited in Lewis's indictment, made public a most revealing document. It was a report by the late Charles P. Howard, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, on the labor peace parleys in the fall of 1937 and designed for the guidance of the C.I.O. delegation. In it Mr. Howard listed thirty-four great labor groups which, he said, the A.F.L. was ready to welcome to its fold on an industrial basis. Included were most of those categories of workers which have been or are now the mainstay of the Lewis organization—the mine workers, the automobile workers, the garment workers, the steel workers, the rubber workers, the glass workers, and so on. This memorandum clearly suggests that the conferees had entirely overcome the original industrial-craft union issue, leaving for settlement only those individual adjustments between rival organizations made necessary by the growth of dual unionism. Yet Lewis snorted at the progress made and kicked the whole proceeding out of the window against the advice and wishes of some of his negotiators. Today he is simply repeating the performance with no more ground for his action than he had then. "The real reason is that he does not want peace because peace would automatically end his autocratic control over a minority group in organized labor." So says Mr. William Green, and one fears he is right.

How does the President feel about this latest manifestation of his protege's obduracy? It was the President who personally instituted the negotiations now definitely broken off. At the time the labor feud and what it was doing to industry, to the labor movement and last, but not least, to his political fortunes, seemed his main concern. In the interval he has helped Lewis to a triumph over the Appalachian coal operators and, incidentally, the A.F.L. Did he expect that Lewis, out of gratitude, would help him by helping to heal the labor breach? If so his disappointment must be keener even than that of the rest of the country, including labor. For Lewis has done him about as poor a turn as one man can do another. Gone are his hopes of labor unity before the presidential primaries begin next January, and greatly increased is the likelihood that the "new deal" in the fall will meet in the nation the same type of defeat which it suffered last fall in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

The defeat of the Townsend plan seems to have strengthened the determination of Congress to increase the benefits of government Social Security legislation so that people over 65 years of age will be able to retire by the aid of public benefits ranging from \$40 to \$60 a month.

A New York taxi owner testifies that he paid \$36,000 to a member of the legislature to get "favorable legislation." Rotten, of course. But not long ago, a Wall Street pool skinned the public out of \$12,000,000 by boosting oil stock. More moral—or only more expensive?

During the first quarter of this year ordinary life insurance in force in the United States increased by more than half a billion dollars, bringing the total past the \$76,000,000,000 mark.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

The Roman poet had a word for it when he expressed fear of the Greeks—bearing gifts. Modern mothers have a word for it when they warn their young daughters against accepting automobile rides from strangers. Experience has given all of us a word for it. It is the common proverb—always look a gift horse in the mouth.

Well, organized labor now has a word for it—a phrase borrowed from the 1938 election campaign. It is simply this—beware the kiss of death of the C.I.O.

The phrase came into being during the election campaign when members of Congress discovered that indorsement by the C.I.O. was virtually a kiss of death, whereas if the C.I.O. blacklisted them they were certain of re-election. Every unit in the family of the American Federation of Labor should take heed and profit by the experience of the congressmen.

For today the C.I.O. leaders, having failed in their frontal attack on the American Federation of Labor, have adopted a new strategy. They come to us bearing gifts. They hold out what looks like an olive branch. They talk peace and unity and co-operation. They offer to help some of our unions in time of strike. They put on friendly smiles, use honeyed and beguiling words.

What Are They After?

Just stop and think. Is it possible the C.I.O. is out to promote the interests of the A.F.L.? Or are they trying to save themselves? Is the C.I.O. flirting with our unions in a sincere effort to help them, or to destroy them? Are they offering us a kiss of love or the kiss of death?

The answer is obvious. Their strategy is so crude that one doesn't have to have more sense than little Red Riding Hood to see the wolf's teeth protruding from the face under grandmother's nightcap. The wolf's growl will be subdued to a gentle purr in sections of the country where the name of the C.I.O. is anathema to the public. They will come to our unions and say, "Let's work together on this or that." Naturally. Because they know they can't get anywhere on their own and they are anxious to gain shelter from public wrath behind the established reputation of the A.F.L.

Or they will go to one of our locals which hasn't been troubled much by C.I.O. competition and hasn't suffered from Labor Board headaches and say: "Look here, we can do a little business together. You're in a strike jam. We can help you out. All we ask is a little co-operation. You've got no beefs against the Labor Board. Why not pass a resolution opposing any amendments to the Wagner Act? It's no skin off your nose. You should worry about the leaders in Washington. They can't hurt you." And the next thing you know the C.I.O. press and the communist press are publishing scareheads all over the lot trying to make the public and Congress believe the A.F.L. rank and file is not loyal to its leaders and is not supporting the A.F.L. amendments to the Wagner Act.

The Longer View

We do not mean to lecture. But every local and national union within the A.F.L. should always weigh in the balances any possible temporary advantage to be gained from trading with the C.I.O. as against the disastrous effects of such conduct on the future of the particular organization and the entire labor movement.

For it should be apparent to working men and women everywhere by this time that the way of the C.I.O. leads to eventual destruction of organized labor. As long as democracy and justice pre-

vail in this country, just so long will the C.I.O. be doomed to failure. For those letters spell abolition of democracy and voluntarism in organized labor, the principles upon which the whole movement is founded and upon which American freedom rests. Those letters stand for dictatorship and autocracy, principles which thrive in totalitarian states but which will always be hateful to the liberty-loving American worker.

So we say—no matter how tempting the blandishments of the C.I.O. may sound, no matter how alluring their promises may seem, beware the kiss of death.

* * *

The Trend Continues

Welcome to the automobile workers, back home again in the A.F.L. after a disastrous trip in the rocky, leaking C.I.O. canoe. President Green handed President Martin a copy of the original charter and all past differences were forgotten and forgiven. That's the way to make peace. By way of dispelling the fog, President Martin remarked that the auto workers never had a serious jurisdictional dispute while they were in the A.F.L. and only encountered such troubles in the C.I.O.

* * *

Odds and Ends

The facade of the A.F.L. building was all dressed up in American and British flags during the visit of the British king and queen in Washington. President Green met the royal couple at a White House tea and they showed great interest in unemployment conditions and the progress of organized labor in this country. . . . James W. Lacey, who has operated one of the elevators in the A.F.L. building since it was built, received a pleasant surprise the other day in the form of a giant birthday card signed by everyone in the building from President Green to the office boy. . . . Delegates to the thirtieth annual Special Libraries Convention in Baltimore came to Washington and stopped by to inspect the highly-regarded A.F.L. labor library.

Union-Labeled Whiskey

This week the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announced that the union label will be displayed on "Wilson—That's All" and Union Leader whiskey, El Bart gin and other distilled spirits manufactured by the Wilson Distilling Company, Inc., of Bristol, Penn. This firm has a collective bargaining agreement with Distillery Workers' Union No. 21264, a federal labor union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The tripartite agreement was entered into among William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Edward Rittler, president of Local Union No. 21264 of Bristol, Penn., and Joseph H. Reinfeld, treasurer of the Wilson Distilling Company, Inc.

At the present time there is a stock of Wilson products on the market that was processed under a union agreement and does not carry the A.F.L. union label, but just as soon as new labels are printed the A.F.L. emblem will appear on the back label of every bottle of Wilson whiskey, El Bart gin and other distilled spirits manufactured by the Wilson Distilling Company, Inc.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, stated:

"In the field of alcoholic beverages the union label appears on almost all beer, porter and ale, but this is the first distilled spirits product that has obtained the right to display the union label. It is just more evidence of the progress that the union label is making in all lines of business.

"The American Federation of Labor was largely responsible for the repeal of the eighteenth amendment, and we are glad to announce that a distiller, having a collective bargaining agreement with his employees, obtained the right to display the union label."

The People's Government

By DAVID L. FOUTZ

Frayed nerves, tempers at the breaking point, heated verbal clashes, and one continuous session of forty hours, were part of the "long" Tuesday, June 13, participated in by the Assembly, at Sacramento.

On Tuesday, June 13, the Assembly clock was stopped at 3:40 p. m.

On Tuesday, June 13, the Assembly had to clear its calendar of every pending Assembly bill.

There were some 194 measures to be voted upon, including the administration's revenue bills and the relief appropriation. The session started at noon on Tuesday, and when it adjourned at "5 p. m." Assembly time, it was Friday, June 16. In other words, Tuesday, June 13, was eighty-seven hours long as far as the Assembly was concerned.

The strain was too great for Assemblyman Poulson of Los Angeles County, who collapsed on the floor Thursday afternoon and had to be taken to the Sutter Hospital. Assemblyman Alfred Robertson of Santa Barbara was taken sick and excused, but was back at his desk Friday when the Assembly reconvened (Pardon—that "Friday" was still "Tuesday" on the Assembly record).

Assemblyman Kuchel of Orange County, talking with a lobbyist for the Standard Oil Company, resented a photographer taking his picture. He tore at the caremaman, snatched the graphlex, threw it against the wall, picked it up and then dashed it on the tile floor of the Assembly corridor, completely demolishing it. A fist fight almost occurred, but newspaper men intervened. The camera was covered by insurance, so no charges will be filed against the assemblyman.

* * *

During the hectic session all of the administration's revenue bills were voted down. The Atkinson oil bill, setting up conservation control, was passed after President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Swanson and Secretary of the Interior Ickes urged its passage. James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Postmaster General, also wired the governor asking that the measure be put into effect in California.

* * *

Lobbyists everywhere during the closing days of the Legislature. Registered representatives of special interests, 360 strong, three to every elected representative of the people, crowded the halls of the second floor. They were banned from gaining entrance to the chambers, so held their meetings with their favored assemblymen in the hallways. It was a sight to see some of the assemblymen, after a roll call on a bill, dash out of the chambers, beckon the lobbyist or lobbyists, as the case might be, and discuss the vote. When a bill went against them they would plot for a reconsideration, or other parliamentary procedures, hoping to defeat a bill affecting one or more of the numerous special interests that hover over the state capitol like a black cloud.

Never before in the history of the state have so many lobbyists invaded Sacramento. Three to one is the score of lobbyists vs. representatives of the people. One hundred and twenty representatives to represent all the people of the state, 360 lobbyists to represent special business interests, special money combines, private utilities and numerous other groups to defeat legislation aimed to aid the people generally.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS

Two hundred and sixty million dollars was the value of crops and livestock produced in the ten southern California counties during 1938. Fruit and nut crops brought producers \$97,000,000, truck crops were worth over \$41,000,000, and more than \$77,500,000 went into the pockets of livestock men. As usual, oranges were the most important single crop.

Frey Not Impressed by Labor Board Statistics

National Labor Relations Board statistics submitted to prove the board's impartiality were "about as valuable as the 1936 'Literary Digest' poll," John P. Frey, president of the American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department, told the House Labor Committee holding hearings on proposed amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

N.L.R.B. officials presented voluminous statistics to show that if anything the A.F.L. had been favored over the C.I.O.

Frey said the statistics would be exploded in close examination.

Charges Delay Helped C.I.O.

He also said, in reference to the board statement that it ordered elections soon after complaints were filed, that "we have had to wait fifteen months for elections, and that delay worked to the advantage of the C.I.O."

Frey argued that in holding elections throughout plants without regard to crafts it was inevitable that in many cases "the skilled workers would be outvoted by the unskilled, and in that manner the older, skilled unions would be put out of existence."

He related that A.F.L. officials had conferred with the board, and written Chairman Madden about this problem, but got "evasive answers."

Decisions "Manifestly" Unjust

Frey criticized board decisions as "manifestly" unjust, and accused the board of perverting the purposes of the law. He quoted President Roosevelt's statement that the act should give "every worker in its scope that freedom of right and choice which is justly his." Then he said decisions were "wholly destructive of the American Federation of Labor."

"If the board had handed down 99 per cent of its decisions favorable to the A.F.L.," Frey said, "it could destroy the A.F.L. by that 1 per cent."

Then he said the A.F.L. amendments were "to guarantee that the substance of the law will be protected," and not "to weaken the law or modify the substance of the law."

We Don't Patronize SATURDAY EVENING POST LADIES' HOME JOURNAL COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF SAN FRANCISCO

STATE CIGARETTE TAX IN NEW YORK

The New York State Tax Commission has announced that the cigarette tax at the rate of 1 cent for every ten or a fraction will go into effect on July 1. The tax will be collected by means of stamps affixed to all cigarette packages. The commission has placed an order for 750,000,000 stamps.

Elementary School Principals Will Hold Two-Day Session Here

The Department of Elementary School Principals of the National Education Association will meet in a two-day session at the seventy-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association to be held at San Francisco, July 2-6. The Elementary School Principals constitute one of the largest departments of the National Education Association. An outstanding program is planned for the afternoon of July 4 with the co-operation of the principals of San Francisco elementary schools. Bertha E. Roberts, deputy superintendent of schools, San Francisco, is program chairman. Music will be played by the John Muir Elementary School Orchestra, directed by Vivian Walsh.

The theme of this Independence Day meeting is "Growth in Service." The study groups will give attention to the following topics: Co-operation of home, school and community for the welfare of children, the problems of gifted children, health responsibilities that include exclusion of children from school, report cards, and curriculum studies.

SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING

"I called on Mabel last night and I was hardly inside the door before her mother asked my intentions." "That must have been embarrassing." "It certainly was; but the worst of it was that Mabel called from upstairs and said, 'Mother, that's not the one.'"—"Stray Stories."

Whole Union Indicted

Conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust law was charged in a federal grand jury indictment returned in New York recently against Wine, Liquor and Distillery Workers' Union, Local 20-244, A.F.L., according to the Associated Press.

The action climaxes weeks of investigation into activities of the New York union, which picketed retail stores handling California wines bottled in this state. The union complained that California bottling had put 700 of its men out of work, but apparently did not take into account the fact that California bottling plant workers would be deprived of work should all wine be sent to New York in tank cars.

The indictment was returned not only against the union but against nine individuals, five of whom were union officials. They were charged with conspiring to prevent trade in interstate commerce. Seven overt acts were charged.

Report to Congress Hits Toll Highways

Proposals for construction of a system of transcontinental "super"-highways financed by the levying of tolls have received a strong setback in the form of a report on the subject made to Congress by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, according to the California State Automobile Association.

"Realizing that toll highways are relics of the past and that public opinion is against their revival, Congress had already become cold toward the super-toll highway idea," the association commented in a statement reviewing the report. "The bureau's findings apparently have had the effect of giving the idea a final shove into oblivion."

"The report emphasizes the necessity for a special system of transcontinental highways, designed for national defense purposes but also meeting peace-time requirements for a long time into the future," the statement continued. "But it also clearly points out the impracticability of building such a system through the imposition of tolls. It disposes of the toll idea with a thoroughness which can be expected to have a generally deterrent effect upon toll projects."

"Suggestion is made in the report that consideration be given to the building of important 'inter-regional routes,' including six transcontinental highways, three north and south and three east and west, as features of a nation-wide plan of free highway development. Rejecting the idea of toll financing, the report declares that 'the federal government should recognize this national problem by advancing funds essential to the purchase of lands necessary to this capital investment. These lands should be leased to the states and their subdivisions for a period of years on a basis which will result in amortization of the cost.'"

Examinations to Be Held for Diet Cooks for Institutions

Diet cooks are needed at Sonoma State Home, Napa State Hospital and the Veterans' Home of California. In order to fill these positions, a state examination for institution diet cook will be given on July 8 in Sacramento, San Francisco and such northern institutions as the number of applications warrants.

The position pays \$110 a month. Applicants must have had education equivalent to that represented by completion of the twelfth grade and two years of experience in cooking for twenty or more persons. Six months of the experience must have been obtained in a hospital, preparing special diets on prescription of a dietitian or physician.

Detailed information about the position and the examination and application forms may be obtained from the state institutions in northern California or from the State Personnel Board offices in Sacramento or San Francisco.

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Cato Warns Motorists Of Danger From Fires

Motorists who throw lighted cigarettes, cigars, etc., from moving cars, causing fires outside of a business or residence district, endangering human and animal lives, as well as valuable property, crops and timber growth, are to be arrested and firmly prosecuted in court.

This warning was issued this week in Sacramento by Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California Highway Patrol, who ordered every officer of the Patrol to be especially vigilant in making such arrests. Because of the extremely dangerous fire hazard existing this year, the Patrol is working, in conjunction with other state agencies, in an effort to prevent fires, and will center its efforts upon motorists.

Section 600 of the California Vehicle Code provides that outside of a business or residence district no person shall willfully or negligently throw from any vehicle upon a highway any lighted cigarette, cigar, ashes, or any other flaming or glowing substance.

Punishment upon conviction is fixed by fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, it was pointed out.

"The situation this year regarding fires is so acute," said Cato, "that officers have been instructed to be especially vigilant in enforcing the law. Motorists will avoid the possibility of arrest and prosecution in court by seeing to it that nothing is thrown from their automobiles which may cause a fire."

Public Employees May Organize, New York Supreme Court Holds

A New York Supreme Court ruling has upheld the right of public workers to organize for their mutual welfare, and criticized the State Board of Standards and Appeals for refusing to approve incorporation of the Greater New York Park Employees' Association.

The case was decided by Justice Francis Bergan, who granted the group's petition to compel the board, a division in the State Labor Department, to approve the association's certificate of incorporation.

"This group of public employees has the right to organize, and under the membership corporation law it has the right to use the corporate form, and no justification of law has been established for the withholding of formal approval of the certificate," the court's opinion said.

JUDGE EXTENDS WAGE CUT

A wage cut of from 10 to 30 per cent for the 1300 employees of the bankrupt Rutland Railroad, already in effect for nearly eleven months, has been extended indefinitely by order of Federal Judge Harland B. Howe at Rutland, Vt. Judge Howe ruled that it is unconstitutional for the receiver to pay present basic rates, because that would impair the value of the property. The rail unions carried the cut to court. Baffled there by the "constitutional" proposition, they have not yet decided what further proceedings to take.

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Employers and Employees Celebrate Renewal of Working Agreement

The East Bay Lumber Dealers' Association and Local 393 of the American Federation of Labor Clerks and Lumber Handlers' Union celebrated the renewal of last year's working agreement, with minor changes, at a joint banquet of both organizations last week.

The affair was held in an Oakland restaurant and approximately 250 persons attended, according to W. W. Paterson, business representative of the union.

Watchman Indorsed

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, at its regular meeting held Sunday, June 18, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Alexander Watchman, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, has been drafted by progressive members of the American Federation of Labor in California to be a candidate for secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, The best interests of the labor movement have not been served by the policies and tactics used in the past by the present secretary, Edward Vandeleur, resulting in dissension and discord within the ranks of the California State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, These conditions make it essential and imperative that the California State Federation of Labor select as its executive secretary a man of integrity and capability, with a thorough grounding in the policies and traditions of trade unionism, who can administer the offices of the California State Federation of Labor in such a manner as to honestly fulfill its obligations to its affiliated unions; and

"Whereas, Alexander Watchman has, in his more than thirty years of activity in the labor movement, demonstrated his executive ability, has exhibited an unparalleled loyalty and integrity, and has furnished proof of his ability to co-operate and to command co-operation so that organized labor may benefit therefrom; therefore be it

"Resolved, That San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 go on record as unqualifiedly indorsing Alexander Watchman for secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That we instruct our delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention, to be held in Oakland next September, to cast the vote of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 for Alexander Watchman; and be it finally

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Alexander Watchman, the Central Labor Council, the Labor Clarion, Allied Printing Trades Council and the Joint Conference of Typographical Unions.

"FRED E. HOLDERBY, President.
"M. B. MacLEOD, Secretary."

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Dogs as Passengers Are Peril to Drivers

Motorists who carry pet dogs as passengers in their automobiles have been cautioned by the California Highway Patrol to securely tie the animals so they will not interfere with the operation of the vehicle.

The warning was issued after reports were received showing that two recent accidents caused the death of two persons, which accidents were due to dogs causing the drivers to lose control and wrecking their automobiles.

"Frequently cars, and especially coupes, are operated on the highways with dogs of varying sizes who scamper from one side of the driver's seat to the other, forcing the driver to lean forward while the dog places its paws on the window sill and views the scenery," it was declared. "This is a most dangerous habit to permit oneself to get into, as numerous serious accidents are caused by such action."

On May 7, 1939, near Truckee, a dog riding on the front seat of an automobile suddenly leaped over the shoulder of the woman driver. The dog fell into the driver's lap, causing her to lose control of the car, which turned over and killed her husband, who was a passenger.

In another case a dog's wagging tail blinded a driver when the animal looked out of the window, resulting in the car running off the road.

Fair Labor Standards

Copies of a poster briefly answering questions about the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, or the Wage and Hour Law, are now available for distribution to unions, according to advices received by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, from Wesley O. Ash, regional director of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

The poster, fourteen by twenty-two inches, is printed on heavy paper suitable for bulletin boards. The following headings, with supporting text printed in large type, indicate its scope: "Minimum Wages," "Hours of Work," "Learners," "Apprentices," "Messengers," and "Handicapped Workers," "Child Labor," "Records" and "Exemptions."

Copies of the poster may be obtained by telephoning or writing the regional office of the Wage and Hour Administration, 785 Market street, San Francisco—telephone Douglas 4894.

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PEOPLE'S
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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

The regular meeting of the union was called to order at 1:08 p.m. Sunday. The wonderful weather, the Fair and other inducements kept many away, but there was a good turn-out, nevertheless. Four propositions for membership were read and four new journeymen were initiated into the union. An honorable withdrawal card was issued to J. J. Denkers. A communication from the Allied Trades Legislative Committee reciting the activities of the committee and informing the unions affiliated the extended session had used all available funds resulted in an additional contribution of \$50 by No. 21. The union went on record as unanimously favoring open hearings for Harry Bridges in the deportation trial to be held, and letters have gone forward to that effect. A resolution indorsing the candidacy of Alexander Watchman for secretary of the State Federation of Labor was unanimously indorsed and a committee of three was appointed to co-operate with Watchman headquarters. This committee consists of Vice-President Al Neilson, Jack L. Begon and P. M. Thomas. A report of the Chairman's Forum contained a recommendation the chair appoint a committee of five chairmen to draft suitable chapel rules to be used as a guide in chapels throughout the jurisdiction. The following chairmen were appointed: G. E. Mitchell, Jr., "Shopping News"; T. L. Stanley, Schwabacher-Frey; A. T. Olwell, Pernau-Walsh; A. E. Hart, Dulfer's, and Charles F. Crawford, "Chronicle." The next meeting of the Forum will be held on July 6 at 7:30 p.m. at union headquarters. A communication signed by our members now resident at the Union Printers' Home was read, in which No. 21 was thanked for the \$4 monthly voted them at the May meeting. Adjournment was at 5:07 p.m.

Charles Reid of the "News" chapel is on his vacation.

Mrs. Louis W. Stretton of the "News" is visiting the New York Fair and will stop for a visit with relatives in Denver on her return.

Peter J. Cotter is able now to leave the house for short periods, and he will be pleased to have his friends pay him a visit at 425 Paris street.

Foreman Clarence Davey of the "News" is taking a two weeks' vacation.

In the "Examiner" chapel Faye Harlow and Louis O'Brien are off on their vacations. Eugene Macginnis is still confined to the hospital. Walter Grafe is spending his vacation at Lake Almanor.

William A. Bowes, secretary of Multnomah (Portland) Typographical Union, was on June 14 elected city commissioner in that city. Mr. Bowes has been a resident of Portland for twenty-five years. He is a brother of Harry E. Bowes, vice-president of Portland Union, who recently visited in San Francisco.

The National Librarians' convention, in session in this city, announced a number of the commercial offices would be visited, among them being Johnck & Seegar's and Wallace Kibbee & Son. It had been intended the John Henry Nash plant, the priceless art work of which is now at the Univer-

sity of Oregon, would be visited, and regret was expressed by officials of the Librarians that this concern was no longer in the local field.

Joint Conference Notes

Claude Wood, general chairman of the Fort Worth Convention Committee, Mrs. Wood and her sister have accepted the invitation extended by the California Conference of Typographical Unions and will be present at the joint conference meeting on the Island July 1 and July 2. Mr. Wood will be accorded the status of honorary delegate to the joint conference meeting. Mrs. Wood and her sister will be extended the full courtesies accorded all members of the Women's Auxiliaries.

Charles E. Tracy, I.T.U. auditor, is another celebrity who will be in attendance at the conference sessions. Charlie is coming up a few days previous and will be the principal speaker at a Dutch treat dinner at the Fred Bertola Cafe, 312 Broadway, Oakland, Friday, June 30, at 6:30 p.m. The price of the Dutch treat is 60 cents for a chicken or steak dinner. All members of the International Typographical Union are invited.

Oakland Typographical Union has allocated one-third of the front page of its monthly bulletin to advertise the two-day conference meeting on Treasure Island.

All members of the union desiring dinner tickets are notified by General Chairman G. E. Mitchell, Jr., to put in their orders immediately either through chapel chairmen, who will forward them to Chairman Mitchell, or send in a card signifying the number of tickets required. The address is 700 Rossal avenue, Oakland. A prominent labor leader will be the dinner speaker.

Watch the daily press for news of the coming Conference meetings. Listen for radio announcements regarding the Treasure Island two-day Conference meetings. Scan the labor press all over the Pacific Slope for this news.

Everybody active in typographical affairs along the Pacific Slope will be on Treasure Island July 1 and July 2. If you want to renew your many acquaintances who are now working in far-away places, this will be the time to do so.

The Southern delegations are coming in big bunches. And they're bringing their ladies with them.

Both San Francisco and Oakland Women's Auxiliaries will be well represented. Mrs. Skinner, newly-elected president of the recently-chartered San Francisco Auxiliary, is lining up her group for a 100 per cent participation in the Conference gathering. Mrs. Peterson, secretary of the Oakland Auxiliary, has also co-operated 100 per cent with the general committee.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

The bi-monthly golf tournament of the Union Printers' Golf Association will be held this Sunday, June 25, at the Crystal Springs course. Starting times have been reserved for 9:30 a.m. for those members who have to get to work, and the rest of the members will tee off at 11 a.m.

At the conclusion of the tournament a barbecue will be held in conjunction with those members who are planning to "bring their own" picnic. The barbecue is only \$1 per plate and the chef at the course promises that it will be a meal "fit for a king."

Cards have been sent to every member, and reservations must be made for both the golf and the barbecue. All reservations must be sent to Joe W. Chaudet, 415 East Nineteenth street, in

Oakland, to insure both a starting time and dinner reservation. Chaudet may be contacted at the above address after 6 p.m. for any last minute reservations—phone Higate 4592.

A cordial invitation is extended to all golfers to be present on Sunday and join your fellow-workers in the tournament. Green fees will be \$1 per person, with the usual 50-cent entry fee. Prizes will be awarded for Classes A, B and C and play will be on a handicap basis.

To those members who missed the last outing at La Rinconada a word to the wise should be sufficient. Don't miss this outing, 'cause you'll regret it. Bring the family along—there are facilities for a picnic—and enjoy the day with the rest of the members of the association and their families.

If conditions will permit, at the conclusion of the barbecue a "hole-in-one" tournament will be held at the usual rates. If the course is too crowded to permit this contest, a two-ball Scotch foursome will be inaugurated, with all members taking part.

Plan to spend the whole day, as something will be doing all of the time to keep the members going, and Crystal Springs is noted for its wonderful nineteenth hole, where those members so inclined can "shoot par" all night long. Remember your reservations, and those members who plan to play early will find the committee at the course at 9 a.m. to take care of them.

Don't miss this outing; be with the mob Sunday for a good time; come early and stay late, and bring the family for either a picnic or the barbecue. It's something you'll long remember and your family will enjoy. Send in your reservation, bring yourself to Crystal Springs and we'll do the rest. The course can be reached by driving straight down the Skyline boulevard. It is on the Skyline directly behind the City of San Mateo.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21

By MRS. MYRTLE S. SADLER

The committee appointed by the president at our last meeting to arrange a program and provide refreshments for the charter day ceremonies met at the home of Mrs. Emily Dreyfuss, chairman, on Tuesday afternoon, June 20. An interesting program has been provided for.

On the same evening the executive committee met and transacted a great deal of important business necessary to the launching of a new organization, including arranging of time and place for holding the next regular meeting.

Our big night arrives June 27, and one which should be remembered for a long time to come, as it brings to a conclusion the organizing efforts of the ladies of the immediate families of members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and marks a progressive step forward which will enable us to assist in the good work being done by the Woman's International Auxiliary of which we will become an active part at that time.

On that day the charter will be presented by Fred E. Holderby, president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and Mrs. Chilson, international organizer, will install the recently-selected officers. Remember the date June 27, at 8 p.m. in the California Club Building, 1750 Clay street, between Polk and Van Ness avenue. (Please do not confuse with California Hall.)

Members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of same are cordially invited to attend, and we can assure you it will be a very happy event. We also wish at this time to extend an invitation to all ladies eligible to membership to get in touch with our secretary, Mrs. Louise A. Abbott, 859 Castro street, or any member of

(Continued on Page Nine)

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The June meeting of No. 18 proved to be one of unusual interest. A large attendance was present. President Bennetts, also Secretary-Treasurer Bailey, made interesting reports of their activities that were of an encouraging nature, promising good results for the union. The executive committee rendered an excellent report also. Organization work resulted in seven members, holding regular situations in the job field, receiving the obligation as journeymen members.

At the invitation of its officers, President Bennetts, Secretary-Treasurer Bailey and H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, attended the installation of charter and officers of Stockton Mailers' Union No. 108, I.T.U.

At the suggestion of President Bennetts the union voted to present a suitably inscribed gavel to the president of Stockton Mailers' Union, the presentation of same to be made by President Bennetts at the July meeting of the Stockton Mailers' Union, at which it is hoped a good turn-out of No. 18's members will be in attendance on that good-will occasion.

H. I. Christie, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, reported the attendance and get-together spirit, not alone between members but that also shown between employers and employees, exceeded the anticipations of the sponsors of Printing Industry Day at Treasure Island on June 10.

John F. (Jack) Garvey, veteran ex-president of No. 18, was the recipient of a generous welcome at our June meeting, to which he responded in an interesting recital of the struggles some thirty-eight years ago that officers and members were confronted with in laying the foundation and advancing the interests of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, I.T.U. His remarks received generous and well-merited applause. Ex-President Garvey, or "Jack," as he is familiarly known, and family will soon take up their residence at Felton, Calif.

Des Moines (Iowa) Mailers' Union, after having turned the offer down, accepted, after printers, pressmen and streotypers accepted, to extend the present contract one year, or until November, 1940, which will include one week's vacation with pay for all crafts.

A New York mailer correspondent writes:

"Note that San Francisco Mailers' Union has a commercial contract. New York has not had one in eight years. What few jobs we hold jurisdiction over are under an Allied Printing Trades Council agreement. It is not worth the paper it is written on. In New York it is another tool of the publisher. We hope, with the help of Elmer Brown, newly-elected president of Bix Six, to put some pressure on the print shops which do not employ union mailers. There are plenty of them in New York City. The Neo Gravure employs about twenty boys. They are working under a mutual agreement between George Berry of the International Pressmen's Union and the publisher." Why the mailer injunction? Why an M.T.D.U.? The \$1.92 per month per capita the New York union pays into the M.T.D.U. could be more profitably invested in efforts by New York union to obtain a commercial contract.

Francis J. Flynn, veteran member of No. 18, passed away in Oakland on June 16. He is survived by a brother and two married sisters.

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ROOSEVELT THIRD TERM ASKED

President Roosevelt was called upon to become a candidate for a third term "in order to consolidate the achievements of the 'new deal'" by Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, in accordance with a decision of the union's convention, recently held in New York.

OIL FIRE HAZARD

Never use sawdust on the garage floor to catch oil drippings from the car, advises the California State Automobile Association. Sawdust becomes soaked with oil and gasoline and forms a serious fire hazard.

Two a Day at Alcazar

In no other locality, even in New York, could a show be recruited and assembled that could boast of such a galaxy of stars and former headliners as "Two a Day," cavalcade of vaudeville now showing at the Alcazar Theater. The reason, however, is very simple. When vaudeville went the way of all flesh, as was inevitable due to the talkies and the radio, these old-timers naturally drifted to Hollywood in search of work in the only profession they knew, the stage. Two young authors conceived the idea of assembling a cavalcade of variety acts with the original stars, where possible. The result has been far beyond their dreams, running for six solid months in the heart of the movie industry itself, Hollywood, and now in its sixth week to packed houses in San Francisco's Alcazar.

The roster of players, like a Blue Book of theater, contains never-to-be-forgotten names.

Woman's Auxiliary

(Continued from Page Eight)

the Auxiliary, who will gladly give any information necessary as to requirements to join this organization.

On Sunday evening, June 18, George Mitchell Jr., chairman of several committees for the Pacific Slope Typographical Conference to be held at Treasure Island on July 1 and 2, met with several members of the Auxiliary at the home of Mrs. P. M. Thomas and arrangements were made for our active participation in this convention.

Again we state, don't forget to attend the charter day program, July 27, at 8 p. m., as provisions have been made to take care of a very large number.

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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44, June 15, a letter was read from the striking news writers of Chicago, who have been out on the street against the Hearst papers for the past six months, asking for our assistance and co-operation. Ten dollars was donated to the strike fund and the writer was appointed to keep in touch with the strikers.

Brother St. Peter wants you members who don't make it a habit to come up to the meetings to know that he has just finished going over the list of members. There are twenty-six hundred of you, and only a small per cent are regular in your dues payments. In consequence you use up the time of the secretary and his assistants keeping track of your accounts and sending out post-cards to notify you that you are liable to be suspended. The time and money thus used up could be put to much better use by your officers if you would only take a little more trouble to keep in good standing. Also it would save you money, because if you are suspended it costs you three bucks to reinstate, and in addition your international death benefit lapses. Thus, in case of death your wife or dependents would be out a further two hundred dollars for the reason that to collect the death benefit you must have been in continuous good standing for at least one year. Lastly, remember that the practice of notifying the members is going to cease in the near future; so, if you can't make up your mind to come to the meetings, keep your eye on your union book and make sure you are stamped up. You will save time and trouble all around.

Brother Botts wants you all to know that the classification committee meets every Monday, from 10 a. m. until noon and 2 to 4 p. m., and that the rule is that to get a job out of the office you must first be certified. So, if you have not been up to be classified according to the by-laws, see to it that you come up at the first opportunity.

Remember, we don't use Standard oil in our cars, nor do we buy any of the unfair newspapers.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone. Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 16, 1939

Called to order at 8:20 by Vice-President Palacios; President Shelley excused.

Roll Call—All present except President Shelley. Delegate Haggerty appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Chippewa Falls Trades and Labor Council, stating that Chippewa Shoe Manufacturing Company shoes are all union-made. Congressman Richard J. Welch, with reference to bids for electric refrigeration at the army posts, and will communicate later with the Council. United States Senator Hiram Johnson, stating he will do whatever he can in the matter. Office Employees No. 21320, thanking Council and affiliated unions for their co-operation in settling the Ray Oil Burner controversy. South of Market Boys' testimonial in honor of Peter R. Maloney, its founder. Pacific Coast School for Workers and its seventh annual summer session, to be held Saturday and Sunday, July 8 and 9, at the Y.W.C.A. Cottage, Alston way and Union street, Berkeley.

Referred to Executive Committee: Grocery

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Shumate's Drug Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Clerks' Union No. 648, requesting the Council to place the Avenue Food Shop, Pacific and Franklin streets; Diller Market, 1179 McAllister street, and Golder's Market, 728 Post street, on the "We Don't Patronize List." Building Service Employees No. 87, requesting strike sanction against the American Building Maintenance Company.

Referred to Officers: Civil Service Building Maintenance Employees No. 66, requesting the Council to give assistance in reference to the forty-four-hour week for gardeners in the San Francisco Water Department and overtime in the War Memorial building and the Civic Auditorium.

Communication: Simon J. Lubin Society of California, requesting the approval of this Council and credentials to appear before Council and the affiliated unions. Moved that the request be granted. Carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of the Building Service Employees' Union, Local 87, asking for strike sanction against the Furniture Mart; after a lengthy discussion from both sides it was agreed that a meeting would be held between the employer and the union on Saturday, June 17, at 11 o'clock, and that Brother O'Connell be asked to sit in and see if it were possible to adjust this matter; the case was laid over for one week pending the outcome of this meeting. In the matter of Office Employees No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against Simon Bros.' Grocery, this case was laid over for two weeks, pending the return of Brother O'Connell from Sacramento, at which time the officers will be asked to intervene and make it possible to adjust this matter without further trouble. Also, in the matter of the J. C. Millett Company, 118 Sacramento street, the representatives of the union involved J. C. Millett of the company; the union presented its case and when Mr. Hawkins, representing the company, was asked if he had anything to say, he answered he "had nothing whatever to say in the matter—they were negotiating with the union and would try to reach an adjustment as soon as possible." However, owing to the fact that these employees are already on the street and taking into consideration the extenuating circumstances surrounding this entire matter, your executive committee grants strike sanction to this union; your committee felt that because of the fact that meetings were being held there should be some assistance from this Council; therefore a sub-committee composed of Captain May and Brother Johns of the Cigar and Liquor Clerks was appointed to meet with the union and the employer at 10:30 Tuesday morning to lend what aid they could in this matter.

In the matter of Machinists' Lodge No. 68, requesting Council to place the Bowie Switch Company on the unfair list of the Council; this case has been before the committee for the past two weeks and had been laid over at the request of Byron Coleman, owing to the fact that he had been out of the city and unable to appear before; in discussing the matter it was found that Mr. Bowie was out of the city—that Mr. Coleman was not in a position to state anything definite, and because of the fact these people have been on the street for the past three weeks, having received strike sanction from their international union, your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to place this firm on the unfair list. In the matter of the General Warehousemen asking for strike sanction against three firms, no one appeared for any of the companies involved; the Edward Hyman Company case was laid over for one week at the request of Brother White; and the cases of the Belding Heminway Corticelli Company and the Rollins Hosiery Mills, Inc., your committee recommends that we declare our intentions of placing them on the "We Don't Patronize List." Your committee recommends that the Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators' new working agreement be indorsed, subject to the ap-

proval of their international union. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, representing No. 283, asking that the following six hotels be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council, namely, Land Hotel, Mint Hotel, Hale Hotel, Hillsdale Hotel, Grand Central and St. Regis: This case had been laid over last week; after discussing the matter it was agreed that a meeting would be held on Thursday between the employer and the union—hence the case is laid over for one week, pending the outcome of said meeting. In the matter of Building Service Employees No. 14, asking for strike sanction against ten apartment houses, Brother Dreyer represented the union, but no one appeared for the employer; after listening to the explanation of Brother Dreyer and taking into consideration the diplomatic way in which he has handled such matters in the past, your committee declares its intention to place the said apartment houses on the unfair list of the Council. In the matter of Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 648, against the Kailin Grocery Store, 1594 Golden Gate avenue: This case had been held over from last week and Brother Hartshorn appeared for the union and asked that this matter be laid over one more week, with the hope that they would be able to adjust the entire matter.

A question was raised by the committee regarding the by-laws of the Council. A motion was made and carried that the by-laws committee be instructed to report to the Council regarding the new by-laws.

At this time the chair introduced Charles J. Grady, representing the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, who addressed the Council as to the benefits of being insured by this company, and complimented the Council on the manner in which it is conducted.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the request of the Francis Scott Key Parent-Teachers' Association that the mayor and the Board of Education place in the 1939-1940 budget the school building fund of approximately \$700,000, was considered; your committee met and no person advocating the proposed resolution appeared. Therefore your committee cannot understand where the Francis Scott Key Parent-Teachers' Association is interested in the total of \$700,000, whereas their school only embraces a portion of that sum.

The mayor has absolutely nothing to do with the school budget; therefore should be excluded from any resolution it adopted. It also appears that the bids submitted for the proposed Francis Scott Key School are all out of line with the plans and appropriations as prepared by the Board of Education, in comparison with other schools of like kind as proposed by the Board of Education. Therefore said board feels that until such time as the proposed bids are in line with other bids for like schools the Board of Education feels the matter should be held in abeyance. Report of committee concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Painters No. 1158—Are having a controversy with the Shumate Drug Company, and the Building Trades Council has declared the firm unfair. Office Employees No. 21320—Thank all who helped adjust the differences with the Ray Oil Burner Company; are on strike at the J. C. Millett Company. Bartenders No. 41—Held a successful ball at the Shalimar Bowl; thanked all unions who co-operated.

New Business—Moved that W. & J. Sloane, John Breuner Company and People's Furniture Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried. Moved that the Shumate Drug Company be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List"; motion carried.

Election of Trial Committee—At the last regular meeting of the Council there were ten dele-

gates nominated to serve as a trial committee on the case of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers against the Building Service Employees, Local 87; during the week Delegates Ballerini, Healy, White, Cancilla and Douglas withdrew their names from said ballot. The following remained: Delegates Edward Gallagher, Bruce Gillette, James Symes, J. H. Prevost and Charles Brown. Moved that the secretary cast the ballot for uncontested committeemen; motion carried. The chair declared Delegates Gallagher, Gillette, Symes, Prevost and Charles Brown duly elected as the trial committee for this case.

Just as the Council adjourned a telegram was received from President Shelley stating that he was detained in Sacramento for a special session, and asking to be excused from the Council meeting. Request complied with.

Receipts, \$875; expenses, \$435.42.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Manifold Book Concern Now 100 Per Cent Union

An appeal to members of organized labor throughout the nation to aid a manifold book firm which has signed a 100 per cent union contract with a unit of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America was issued in Oakland this week.

The appeal was issued by Manifold Book Workers' Union No. 439, an affiliate of the International Printing Pressmen, by Frank Moran, business representative of the Pressmen, in behalf of the Sunset-McKee Sales Book Company of Oakland, Calif.

"Every member of organized labor can help this firm, which is playing fair with labor, by looking at sales slips they get with purchases from merchants and other sources and seeing if they bear the name of Sunset-McKee in the lower left hand corner," Moran said.

"Sales people who use manifold books regularly can be very helpful by urging their employers, or at least diplomatically suggesting to them, to buy their sales books from this 100 per cent union firm.

"To organized labor and its friends who believe in the American way, the way of collective bargaining, we now present an opportunity to assist our branch of the labor movement. Competitors of this firm, operating on a national basis, are unfair, and we therefore appeal to all members of organized labor to play ball with someone who plays ball with us.

"By so doing you will help the people in this industry to retain their improved conditions, and perhaps bring about improved conditions for other members in the industry.

"The firm manufacture all types of manifold sales books, and any inquiries will be gladly received by Manifold Book Workers' Union No. 439, Printing Pressmen, at 408 Twelfth street, Oakland, Calif.," Moran said.

HUNGARIAN UNIONS FACE TROUBLE

The possibility that Hungarian trade unions will be dissolved was hinted when the ministry of

interior named a commission to investigate thirty-nine trade unions. The investigators started a search of the offices of the concerns and it was reported that the trade unions might be dissolved if charges that union leaders had "misused" funds of the workers were proved.

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

A capacity house greeted the first concert in the series of War Memorial "opera house" concerts presented by the Federal Music Project of the Works Progress Administration. Another outstanding program has been planned for presentation Friday evening, June 30, at 8:30 o'clock.

LABAUDT TO LECTURE

Lucien Labaudt, internationally famous mural artist, will lecture on "Craftsmanship as Developed Through Fresco," in conjunction with the W.P.A. Federal Art Project's "Frontiers of American Art" exhibit at the De Young Museum, June 22, at 2 p. m.

EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS

Estimating that the national income during the first four months of 1939 totaled \$21,561,000,000, a gain of 2 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, the Commerce Department says that the income received by employees during the four months was 4 per cent above the total for the like period in 1938.

Steamfitters and Helpers

Local Union No. 590, United Association of Journeyman Plumbers and Steamfitters, held its annual election of officers Friday night, June 16. The results were as follows:

President—Robert Druhan (unopposed).

Vice-President—Milton Reid.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Martin McDonough (unopposed).

Recording Secretary and Business Representative—George W. Wride (incumbent).

Assistant Recording Secretary—John Bliss.

Inside Sentinel—William Fullendorf (incumbent).

Finance Committee—Henry Wolfe, Milton Reid and George Lake (incumbents).

Sick Committee—John Bliss, William Fullendorf, H. Nankivell, William Richardson, J. Tabichi and P. Armstrong (incumbents).

Executive Board—M. Reid, M. Lindsay, Gus Ebert, W. Jenkins, J. Calderon, W. Richardson (helper), M. Moran (helper).

Examining Board—Thomas Druhan, M. Lindsay, W. Johansen, J. Bliss, Vic Bahr, J. Calderon.

Delegates to Metal Trades Council—George W. Wride, M. Lindsay, J. Bliss, M. Reid.

Delegates to Maritime Council—George W. Wride, M. Lindsay, J. Jenkins, J. McAuliff.

New Agreements Reveal Progress of Machinists

During April and May the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, established the creditable record of negotiating 225 new and renewed agreements, according to the report of F. D. Laudemann, general vice-president of the association, says the A.F.L. News Service.

But the number of agreements negotiated isn't all the story. One hundred and sixty-two of the contracts provided substantial increases in hourly, weekly and monthly wage rates. Of the remaining agreements a number of them provided for minimum hourly or weekly rates, which in most instances mean increases over the minimums that prevailed prior to the execution of the contracts.

In addition, practically all of the 225 agreements negotiated during this two-month period provide either time and one-half or double time for overtime work and work performed on holidays and Sundays.

The forty or forty-four week prevails in most of the agreements. An occasional agreement stipulates the forty-eight-hour week, but in these rare instances this represents a substantial reduction in hours.

WESTINGHOUSE RESTORES PAY

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, New York, has restored the salaries of 8700 salaried employees whose pay was cut 10 per cent a year ago. The restoration does not affect the pay of those receiving \$125 or less a month, since such salaries were restored in January of this year.

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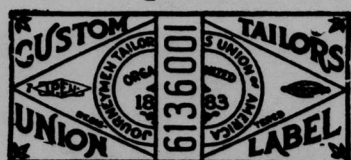
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Vandeleur Reports on Proceedings at Meet Of Executive Council

Formal approval for changing the convention city for the fortieth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor from San Jose to Oakland was voted by the executive council of the Federation at its two-day session in San Diego, June 17-18, it is announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the Federation.

The convention will be held in Oakland's Municipal Auditorium beginning Monday, September 25, and continue through most of the week. The Hotel Oakland has been selected as official headquarters. Arrangements were left in charge of Secretary Vandeleur and Vice-President Charles Real as representatives of the executive council.

The convention was changed from San Jose because of hotel trouble.

Report of Legislation

Outstanding success in defeating anti-labor measures before the sessions of the Legislature formed a substantial part of a detailed report of legislative activities made by Secretary Vandeleur as legislative representative of the Federation. Passage of various measures sponsored by labor, including the most liberal changes in the workmen's compensation laws since their adoption, also formed part of the report.

Details of the legislative program will be covered in a report to be made to all affiliated unions after compilation of records following adjournment of the Legislature and final disposition of various measures, Vandeleur said.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The Council voted to put Redwood Theaters, Inc., operators of a chain of theaters in the smaller cities, including Modesto, Eureka, Woodland and other points, on the official "We Don't Patronize" list of the Federation.

Resolutions Adopted By State Labor Body

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular quarterly session, at San Diego, Calif., June 17, 1939:

"Whereas, George G. Kidwell, a member of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 of San Francisco, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the California State Federation of Labor, and through them of the American Federation of Labor, purports to be a loyal member of said American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, Said George G. Kidwell has taken an obligation to support the policies, principles and laws of the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that said George G. Kidwell has in the more recent past associated with and acted in concert with avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor, and has assumed an attitude of open hostility toward the executive officers of the

American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, As such member of the American Federation of Labor, but pretending to act in the capacity of an officer of the State of California, he appeared before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor in Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1939, and presented to said committee a written statement, admittedly prepared by others, and coincidentally gave testimony calculated to bring discredit and disgrace upon the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor and the officers thereof through untrue and misleading statements and conclusions; and

"Whereas, Certain of his allegations falsely charged that Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2836 of Westwood, Lassen County, California, originally organized under auspices of the California State Federations of Labor, had been and continues to be a 'company' union, and that certain persons in the employ of Edward D. Vandeleur as executive secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor provoked certain disturbances at Westwood during the period from February 6 to April 3, 1939, as indicated by the official transcript of aforesaid hearing before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor; and

"Whereas, Said George G. Kidwell did publicly and wrongfully accuse responsible officials of the California State Federation of Labor of having deliberately instituted the so-called strike at Westwood during the aforementioned period for the purpose of bringing discredit upon the American Federation of Labor; and

"Whereas, By such action he gave aid and comfort to the avowed enemies of the American Federation of Labor, and caused to be presented to the general public a very misleading story of the actual facts concerning Westwood, with resultant discredit of the American Federation of Labor, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of which Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union No. 2836 is a member, said union itself, and the California State Federation of Labor; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled in San Diego this 17th day of June, 1939, does hereby publicly condemn said George G. Kidwell for his unfaithfulness to his obligation as a member of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the action of this executive council be called to the attention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America; the American Federation of Labor; and the Bay District Joint Council of Teamsters No. 7, with which Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union No. 484 is affiliated, and of which said George G. Kidwell is a member, with the request that he be admonished for his activities against the interests of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting, submitted to the fortieth convention of the California State Federation of Labor, and given to the daily and labor press."

Patriotic Fundamentals Will Be Emphasized at Education Convention

With the Martin Dies Committee of Congress conducting investigations into un-American activities in the United States, and with frequent questioning in the press of the motives and conduct of widely known leaders, the nation's teachers plan to lay special emphasis on the fundamental principles of patriotism at their seventy-seventh annual convention in San Francisco, July 2 to 6.

On a convention program devoted to Americanism, Noah Mason, congressman from Illinois and a member of the Dies Committee, will speak on the subject, "It Is Happening Here." Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, a member of the United States Senate Civil Liberties Committee, will answer for delegates the question, "Are We Going to Lose Our Heritage of Civil Liberties?"

Topics to Be Discussed

Among other topics for discussion groups at the convention are, "Civic Education for a Democracy," and "Tolerance Through Education." A nationally-known speaker will be selected to discuss "The Totalitarian States and Democracy" as a feature of one of the general sessions.

The work of the Educational Policies Commission, jointly created by the National Education Association and the American Association of School Administrators, will be highlighted at the convention. Among the significant publications of the commission is a volume written with the assistance of Historian Charles A. Beard and illustrated by Hendrik Willem Van Loon—"The Unique Function of Education in a Democracy."

From a survey made by the National Education Association from its Washington, D. C. offices, and based upon the number of reservations now pouring in, indications are that the San Francisco meeting will be one of the most largely attended in the history of the association. Special railroad rates are to be in effect, both from outside of California and from within the state. Several special trains will be required to transport delegates and visitors to the convention from southern California alone.

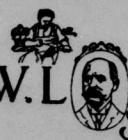
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